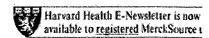


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Return to Main Index

≥



Previous

<u>A-B | C-D | E-F | G-H | I-J | K-L | M-N | O-P</u> | Q-R | S-T | U-V | W-X | Y-Z

TRALI - trapezoid

**TRALI** (TRALI) transfusion-related acute lung injury.

tramadol hydrochloride (tra·ma·dol hy·dro·chlo·ride) (tram´ə-dol") opioid analgesic used for the treatment of moderate to moderately severe pai following surgical procedures and oral surgery; administered orally.

tramazoline hydrochloride (tra·maz·o·line hy-dro·chlo·ride) (tra-m an adrenergic compound used intranasally as a decongestant.

trance (trance) (trans) a state of altered consciousness characterized by heightened focal awareness and reduced peripheral awareness; a sleeplike s reduced consciousness and activity.

hypnotic t. the state induced by hypnosis.

Trandate (Tran-date) (tran dat) trademark for a preparation of labetalol hydrochloride.

trandolapril (tran-do-la-pril) (tran-do la-pril") an angiotensin-converting inhibitor used in the treatment of hypertension and post-myocardial infarction congestive heart failure or left ventricular dysfunction; administered orally.

tranexamic acid (tran-ex-am-ic ac-id) (tran"ək-sam'ik) an antifibrinolyt acts by competitively inhibiting activation of plasminogen; it is used as a hem the prophylaxis and treatment of severe hemorrhage associated with excessi fibrinolysis, such as that following oral surgery in patients with hemophilia;

**transfusion** (trans-fu-sion) (trans-fu'zhen) [L. transfusio] the introduction whole blood or blood components directly into the bloodstream. Cf. infusion.

autologous t. autotransfusion.

direct t. immediate t.

**exchange t., exsanguination t.** repetitive withdrawal of small amounts of blood and replacement with donor blood, until a large proportion of the blood volume has been exchanged; used primarily in newborn infants with <u>erythroblastosis fetalis</u> and sometimes in patients with various other blood conditions. Called also <u>replacement t.</u> and <u>substitution t.</u>

**fetomaternal t.** transplacental passage of fetal blood into the circulation of the mother; in small amounts it may go unnoticed, but in larger amounts it can cause anemia or edema in the fetus.

**immediate t.** the transfer of blood from one person to another without use of an intermediate container or anticoagulant. Called also <u>direct t.</u>

**indirect t.** transfer of blood from a donor to a flask or other container, and then to the recipient. Called also  $\underline{mediate\ t.}$ 

**intraperitoneal t.** infusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity; see *intrauterine t*.

**intrauterine t.** transfusion performed on an unborn infant in utero, often referring to transfusion of Rh-negative blood into the infant's peritoneal cavity in the treatment of erythroblastosis fetalis *in utero*.

mediate t. indirect t.

placental t. return to the newborn, through the umbilical vessels, of some of the blood contained in the fetal placenta.

replacement t., substitution t. exchange t.

**twin-to-twin t**. an intrauterine abnormality of fetal circulation in monozygotic twins, in which blood is shunted directly from one twin to the other; cf. *placental t*.

**transgene** (trans·gene) (trans´jēn) a gene that has been spliced into a st DNA.

**transgenic** (trans-gen-ic) (trans-jen'ik) [trans- + genic] pertaining to the experimental splicing of a segment of <u>DNA</u> from one <u>genome</u> onto <u>DNA</u> of a genome.

**transglucosylase** (trans·glu·co·syl·ase) (trans"gloo-ko´sə-lās) glucosyltransferase.

**transglutaminase** (trans-glu-tam-in-ase) (trans-gloo-tam-in-as) <u>proteinglutamine y-glutamyltransferase</u>.